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386 824 M. Coloring substances and adhesives. By way of coloring substances, besides urucú red (Bixa orellana) and genipap black (Genipa brasilensis), which are used essentially as body colors, only black and white occur as technical colors. The white earth (mănăŭlă = white stone) serves as white; it is pounded and used above all for painting the bow-wood winding. It is also used for making spinning whorls. Black loam (zŏŭblūĭ) is used for black coloring. Embira is colored with it by heaping wet black loam over the bast and letting it lie this way for a night. Cotton is dipped in boiling water and then drawn through the loam standing nearby in a pot. This is repeated several times until the threads are sufficiently blackened. Cotton is colored red with urucú oil color only after the completion of the object concerned. Concerning the storing and the trade form of urucú red, see p. 100 and Ill. 40 /see p. 103/.

237 The universal adhesive substance is beeswax (tăbōlă) that is stored in spherical form and is offered to passing travelers in bulk as material for boat calking. Jatobá resin (kūwăŏ), a light, transparent, hard resin, is also used a great deal. From it the red, lacquer-like resin (dâ̆ūmālĕ), such as is used to decorate the feathered end of the arrows, is made in the following manner: the resin is softened in a pot over the hearth fire, urucú color is poured in, the two are mixed, and the whole is allowed to stiffen. The black, lacquer-like resin (dŏwŏdālă), which serves the same purpose, seems to be made in a similar manner by adding black coloring. Both kinds are stored in large lumps which seldom have a definite shape. For fastening the mother-of-pearl eyes on the stools, the little down feathers on the bodies of children etc., a soft, yellow resin is used (kōōdĭ), which is stored in a piece of palm leaf folded together.

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